# Grening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOOM

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1868.

In Favor o. ii e Recall of Mr. Reverd

Wn think that the time has now come for the recall of Mr. Reverdy Johnson from his position as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of St. James. In the conduct of that gentleman since he has been abroad we see another evidence of the mistake of departing from the rule to allow no one to hold office unless he is heartily in consonauce with the loyal element of the land. Mr. Johnson possesses, as much as any Demperat, all the claims to private virtue and social fitness. His manners can be questioned by none. He is a gentleman. His ability is above all reproach. Yet he is not fitted for the position of Minister, and has done much during his brief stay to make Americans blush. He has, in the first place, talked entirely too much for a diplomatist. He has exhibited a garrulity which is utterly out of keeping with his rank and office, and which would subject an Under-Secretary of Legation to instantaneous dismissal. To make him betray all his feelings, it was but necessary for some noble Lord to ask him to dinner. or some association of kulfe-makers to give him a seat at a public banquet. He prated of what he would do, of how great were his abilities, how broad his instructions, and when he could not get the ear of any patrician he would delight in repeating the old story all over again to any plebian who was good enough to listen. We do not want a Minister who reads all his despatches in public and furnishes dinner companies with copies of his correspondence. If speech is silver, the old proverb has it that silence is gold; and we need, in our return to a specie basis, that some little gold come to us.

In the second place, Mr. Johnson misrepresents the American people. He ories with a loud voice for peace, peace. He makes that the drift, the current, the controlling elemen of his orations. He commenced it while his steamer was leaving Baltimore, and he has not got through yet with that refrain. Now we do not want peace above all things else. There are other things demanded before There is national honor and national justice. There is that respect due to us as a mighty nation and that reparation for past wrongs which is pre-eminently the right of the United States. If we cannot have these, we do not want peace. If we can have them, we do. Our Minister should not forget that all these demands go together, and in the other, he not only stultifies himself, but he acts as the misrepresentative of the sentimenta of the United States. We do not want all the calls for peace to come from one side. We are the aggrieved party. They are the wrongdoers. Let them be the ones to make the overture, and let not our self-respect and national honor be sacrificed, as it has been by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, our accredited Minister.

In the last place, Mr. Johnson is affiliating and sympathizing with our enemies. He is crowding around the Lairds to be introduced to them-not they to him. He is accessible to our enemies. He is inaccessible to our friends. He assumes to act on deportment, and in reality, by his action, presents a happy combination of Pecksniff and Turveydrop. The report which comes to us from Liverpool clearly shows that Mr. Johnson disgraced himself in his conduct with Laird, the builder of the Alabama. He not only consented to have that man introduced to him, but he sought to be introduced to the man. It would have been an act of questionable propriety had he allowed Mr. Laird to be presented. It was an act of humiliation to seek it. No wonder that he exposed himself to the sarcasm of the London Daily News. which appropriately says that "Mr. Johnson's charity towards Mr. Laird, who built the Alabama, applies equally to Semmes, who sailed her." That our minister is for a moment exposing himself to such insinuation is reason enough for his instantaneous recall. He is not a representative of the United States reconstructed and loyal: he is the representative of a faction powerless in the nation, which would crawl at the feet of the English nation and seek to gain peace at the expense of honor, who feel no other ill-will towards Great Britain than that produced by her not recognizing and aiding more fully the Southern Confederacy.

We say for these reasons, if for no other, Mr. Johnson should be recalled. His head is turned by the smiles of a duke and his patriotism lulled to sleep at the bow of a courtier. He does not possess that stern asso. tion to his country that would act as a shield to make all such blandishments idle. He is susceptible of flattery-he has been flattered and has ceased to be our Minister and become an under Minister of her Majesty. We want no such man as our envoy.

SEYMOUR ON THE STUMP .- If Seymour commenced "swinging round the circle" solely to prove that he was still a Presidential candidate, despite the result of the October elections and notwithstanding the demands for his withdrawal, his action was not altogether unwise, for some such evidence of continued political existence was required by the exigencles of the campaign. If, however, his aims were more ambitious, he has miserably falled to realize them. There is nothing in his speeches to vindicate

his oratorical fame; and, judging from the specimens of political eloquence elicited at the towns he has visited, the people may well ask, If Seymour be indeed the best speaker of the Democratic party, what sort of speeches do their average and inferior ones inflict on victimized audiences? He seeks refuge in the discussion of subordinate questions of little current interest or importance, and he thus proves that he lacks capacity or courage to grapple with the great issues of the campaigu.

Going Back to an Old Custom. THE crusade of the New York World and the Washington National Intelligencer against Seymour and Blair having met with a most inglorious defeat, the latter journal now proposes a plan whereby it hopes that many of the doubtful States, and even some in which there is but faint hope of a Democratic succes, in November, "may yet be saved." This is, for the National Executive Committee, or, in the absence of prompt action by that body, the several State Executive Committees, to pass a resolution announcing that the Presidential electors now pledged to the support of Seymour and Blair will, if elected, iguere their pledges, and in the meetings of the Electoral College cast their votes for such caudidates as will prove acceptable to the Democratic masses at large.

This system embodies the leading features of the one which the framers of the Constitution had in mind. It was their intention, in wording the clauses of the Constitution bearing upon the election of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, that the members of the Electoral Colleges should be entirely untrammelled by any special pledges, but that each should cast his vote for such a caudidate as his own clear and unbiassed judgment might dictate. Of course it was not anticipated that the individual preferences of each candidate for membership of the Electoral College could be concealed or ignored; but it certainly was deemed desirable that there should be no general pledges on the part of the candidates, uniform throughout the country. The first few Presidential elections conformed strictly to this principle. At that time there was no separate balloting for President and Vice-President, each member of the Electoral College casting votes for two different candidates for Chief Magistrate, the one receiving the highest number becoming President, and the next highest Vice-President.

On this principle George Washington was twice elected unanimously, one vote of every member of the Electoral College being cast for him, while the other votes, equal in number. were divided up among those who were the second choices of the Electors, John Adams in both cases receiving a majority and becoming Vice-President. At the third election, held in 1796, John Adams received 71 Electoral votes. and Thomas Jefferson 68, the remaining 59 being scattered among several candidates. Adams therefore became President and Jefferson Vice-President, although both had aspired to the former position and were of opposite political professions. At the election of 1800. the same system of a lack of concert being in ogue, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each received 73 Electoral votes, while John Adams received 65 and Charles Pinckney 64. There being no choice by the people, the House of Representatives, after thirty-six ballots, declared Jefferson the choice of ten States-a majority-and he became President, with Burr as Vice-President. At this election there was a noticeable division of the Electoral votes of two of the States, Pennsylvania casting eight votes for Jefferson and Burr, and seven for Adams and Pinckney; while Maryland cast five votes for each of the four candidates.

Just previous to the election of 1804, the Twelfth amendment to the Constitution, which provides for separate votes for President and Vice-President, was adopted, and under its operation Thomas Jefferson was again elected President, with George Clinton as Vice-President. Although Jefferson's vote this year was almost unanimous-162 out of 176-the vote of Maryland was again divided. Jefferson receiving 9 of her Electoral votes and Pinckney 2. At the end of Jefferson's term of eight years, the famous Congressional "Caucus" was duly installed as the dispenser of the Presidential office, the succession falling to the lot of the Secretary of State of the previous incumbent, a system which Andrew Jackson sustained, and by so doing made Martin Van Buren his successor. Jackson overthrew the "Caucus." revolutionized the whole system, and established the national conventions of the present day in power, because, under the former practice Henry Clay was able, through his paramount influence in the House of Representatives, to elevate John Quincy Adams to the Presidency in 1824, although the hero of New Orleans had received a majority both of the popular vote and that of the Electoral College. Yet, despite the authority of the Congressional "caucuses" and the earlie: national conventions, which placed regular Presidential candidates before the people, and in so doing practically destroyed the exercise of personal judgment or individual preserences on the part of the members of the Electoral Celleges, we find that the Electoral vote of several of the States continued to be divided as hate as 1832, when Maryland cast three votes for Andrew Jackson and five for Henry Clay. At the election of 1828, which was the transition period from the "Cancus" to the modern convention, Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams being the leading candidates by common consent and without any formal nominations, the vote of New York was almost equally divided, being 20 for the former and 16 for the latter. At the election of 1840, General Harrison and Martin Van Buren came before the people as representatives of the two great parties, each of them being backed up by a national convention. This event witnessed the final fall of the old system, and since then the people

have voted directly for the Presidential can-

didates of their choice, to all intents and purposes, the members of the Ricctoral Colleges being mere go-betweens, to earry out the technical provisions of the Constitutions.

Such is a brief outline of the history of our previous Presidential elections. The contrast between the original practice and the one now in vogue is great, and it is a matter of grave doubt as to which is the better of the two. But we greatly fear that the Democratic masses will not appreciate the device of the Intelligencer, and will not vote for Seymour the incapable and Blair the revolutionary, under the delusive hope that their votes will altimately go towards installing in office men who are not so objectionable.

An English Electioneering Device. SIR EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister, has permitted a large-sized animal of the feline species to escape from the bag. He confesses that Lord Stanley's anxiety to dispose of the vexatious Alabama claims arises from the fact that the Parliamentary elections in England take place next month, and the present Tory administration desire to go before the people with a specimen of successful diplomacy, as a companion to the glorious termination of the Abyssinian war under their auspices. So the extreme courtesy and cordiality which have been extended to Reverdy Johnson by the English Tories constitute nothing more nor less than an electioneering dodge on a gigantic scale. If justice be done to the claims of the United States, it will be merely for the sake of party glory, and not because justice is the policy of the English rulers. But we cannot complain because of this sinister aspect of the recent negotiations. If the Alabama claims are settled to our satisfaction, and that right speedily, we shall have cause to rejoice at the parrow straits for political capital to which the followers of Disraeli find themselves reduced.

#### The Democratic Masses.

THE investigation into the naturalization frauds in New York city reveals a state of affairs which casts the most reckless proceedings of Mr. Sharswood and his tipstaves entirely into the shade. It will be remembered that these frauds were being perpetrated by one Rosen berg, who was the chairman of the Tammany Naturalization Committee, acting thus under the direct sanction and authority of August Belmont, John T. Hoffman, and the other leading Democrats of New York. The testimony elicited on Saturday at the preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Osborn was of the most startling character. One of the witnesses-a thoroughly reliable man, who was placed on the track of Rosenberg by the United States Marshal-testified as follows: -

"At the first interview I asked Rosenberg what the cost would be, and he replied two dollars aprice; he said. You do not give this, but when I hand you these certificates not give this, but when I hand you these certificates you present me with two dollars for each paper.'"

The same wituess further testified:-

"Mr. Rosenberg told me that it was not ne-cessary for me to pay him for the papers until I received them, and that if I wanted five thou-sand more I could have them by simply giving him be said that one dollar was to be paid to the person ho personated the principal, and one dollar to the person who personated the witness; that he did not want to mare anything, nor want me to make anything; that he was simply doing this for the benefit of the party.'

Another witness testified that in an interview with Rosenberg the following tran-Spired:-

"I said there were a good many men about the gas works who wanted their papers out, and said I would like to know what he would charge for a large quantity; he concluded that he would take two dollars a piece for anything below a hundred and for anything over a hundred a dollar and a half apiece."

To one of the witnesses Rosenberg confessed that he had sold seven thousand naturalization certificates in this shameless manner Rosenberg's office for the transaction of this nefarious business was located in the base ment of an establishment at No. 6 Centre street, known as the "El Dorado," on one side of which there was a lager-beer saloon, while the work of forging naturalization papers was transacted on the opposite ride of the same room, with no apparent attempt at conceal ment.

To such desperate and high handed mea sures are the "friends" of Horatio Seymour obliged to resort in order to indulge in the hope of elevating that model Christian gentleman and patriotic statesman to the highest position within the gift of the people.

The Divorce Question.

THE Episcopal General Convention has at last broached a question of great importance and universal interest. On Saturday the subject of the marriage of divorced persons was under discussion, and a canon was introduced prohibiting the ministers of the Church from officiating at marriage ceremonies when either party had been divorced except for adultery. The matter was finally recommitted, but will again be called up, and it is expected that some action of this decided character will be taken.

The Episcopal Convention will certainly re ceive the hearty encouragement and endorsement of every right-minded man and woman in the country in their effort to elevate the marriage relation. The trivial causes for which divorces are now granted in many of the States constitute one of the most fruitful sources of domestic misery and infidelity to the marriage vows. By the extreme readiness and indecent haste which characterize the business of divorce, the marriage ceremony has been rendered to a great extent a farce, and the consequence is seen on all sides in a general undermining of the foundations of society. It therefore becomes the plain duty of the controlling bodies of the great religious denominations to give the subject their gravest consideration, and to withdraw from the pre-

sent practice their countenance and support. But this is not the only action that is needed. Congress should take the matter in hand by proposing to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Federal Constitution, giving to our National Legislature sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the marital relation. If any of the conditions of society should be characterized by uniformity, it certainly should be the case with marriage, which is the very foundation o' all society. The regulation of the commercial interests of the country is now entrusted to Congress, without complaint on the part of the States; but our commercial relations are of comparative insignificance, when compared with the solemn duties and responsibilities of the domestic circle. Congress should have sole jurisdiction, and should enact such laws as will secure uniformity throughout the country, both in the cases of marriage and divorce. Uniformity once established, and the United States Courts invested with the exclusive jurisdiction of divorces, the gross iniquities which now prevail in many of the States could be done away with. In no other way is such a result practicable.

THE Age this morning gets off the following:-

"The popular vote in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, at the recent elections, as compared with that of 1864 snows a Democratic gain of over seventy thousand This is pretty well for a 'dead' party."

The popular votes of these same States, at the recent elections, as compared with that of 1848, shows a Republican increase of over seven hundred thousand. This is pretty well for a "live" party.

THE "WEED" has a strong hold upon the assembled goodness and wisdom of the Roiscopal Church. The authorities and pewowners of the building in which the General Convention of that denomination is being held, in New York, have been forced to enter a protest against the reckless salivation of the members. The sinners who are addicted to the "weed" will take comfort from this fact.

### WHAT WEST WITH THE LETTERS.

There is a young lady in Cincinnati who has a

In exchange for which she writes letters to the nice young man. She kept the nice young man's letters in a safe

But she doesn't keep them now any more, for they And this is the manner in which they departed. She left her trunk oven the other day. Her little

place, in her trunk.

brother, Jim, got the bandle of letters out of the trunk. He stood at the corner of the street with the bundle. And he handed the letters out, one to each passer-by, till the whole bundle was gone. The way they found it out was that Jim handed one

of the letters to the nice young man's cousin, who brought it to headquarters. The moral of this beautiful story is that Jim was

spanked and put to bed, instead of being presented with a nice new suit from ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. All good boys, nice young men. and people of the male persussion generally, are crowding, this fall, to buy elegant clothes at the

GREAT BROWN HALL OF

## ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MARRIED.

DOBBINS-PLUMLY.-On October 21, 1863, in New-portville, Bucks county, Pa., by Rev. J. H. McLaugh-lin, Mr. CHARLES P. FORBINS and Miss NEITIE PRIVALLY, atto. Philadelphia. Pa. PARSONS-WHITE.-On the 21st instant, by the Rev. J. \*pencer Kennard No. 720 N. Broad street, Mr. SAMUEL, O. PARSONS and Miss LOFFLE WHITE NS and Miss LOTTIE WHITE both of Bucks county.

DIED.

BICKNELL.—On Sunday, the 27th Instant, RUFUS BICKNELL, M. D.,
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BROWLS.—At Lake Como, Minnesota, on the afternoen of the 18th Instant, MARY J., youngest daughter of William Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1635 Locast street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th Instant, at 20 clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

GILLINGHAM.—On the 23th Instant, ANNA GILLINGHAM.—On the 25th Instant, ANNA MARIA, wite of William J. Gillingham, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respect-fully invited to attend her funeral, on Fourth-day (Wednesday), the 18th instant at 1 o'clock,

HESS.—On the 25th instant, Mr. SAMUEL M. HESS, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Vine streets, and Thursday, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Peace Cometery. JONES.—On the morning of the 25th Instant, Mrs. MARY JONES. In the soin year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the foueral, from the residence of her and-in-law. John Giberson, Kast Delaware avenue, Burlington, N. J., on Wedne day afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. STRUTHERS.—On Saturday morning, October 24, AGNES MARION, youngest daughter of the late

AGNES MARION, Youngest the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles C. Dunn, No. 3447 Wainst street, on Tuesday, October 27, at 11 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill. WHITE.—On Sunday atternoon, the 25th of October, WILLIAM R. WHITE, in the 66th year of his age. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 16 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 127 S. Twelfth street.

# AMERICAN

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Philadelphia.

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22 This Institution has no superior in the United A MERICAN GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS, at only \$2.50 per yard at retail.—These Sliks are manufactured by Cheney Bros., of Hartford, Coan,, and are warranted by hem "to be att silk, in every fibre and thread." For sale by BESSON & SON.

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0. 918 ARCH Street, PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Circulars sent and information given. JO-EPH BATES, No. 73 BROADWAY, New York, Post Office Box, 4264. SPECIAL NOTICES.

VOLUPTUS SUPREMA, THE LATIN phrase expressive of voluptuous rionosses, may be justly applied to the tragrance of FUALON's new perfame. "F.OR DE MAYO." the most uxur ous and permanent of floral odors. Sold by all druggista.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street,
Monthly Meeting 10 NIGHT, at 8 o'clock Essay
by the Rev. THOM 'SJ. BROWN, Subject—'G caner
Estic price in the Service of God Demanded and
Warranted." Marranted."

Warranted."

Subject for discussion—"Should non-Professors of Resign Teach in our Sanbath Schools?"

Vocal and Instrumental Music Report of Tellers on Election of Officers for the The public are invited.

THE SECOND ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL JUBILES, in and of the Home for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church, will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THUSADAY EVENING Oct. 29, 1868 commercing at 8 o'cock. A number of beautiful plees will be sung by a company of nearly one thousand children, moor direction of Frot. W. G. Fischer. Standing Tickets and Tickets for Amphithenire, 50 cenus such, to be had at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH St. [10 24 54

POLITICAL.

IJNION LEAGUE MEETING.

CONCERT HALL.

R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, ESQ.,

OF BALTIMORE, MD.,

WILL ADDRESS OUR PELLOW-CITIZENS

ON TUESDAY EVENING, 27th Instant,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. THE LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF PHILADELPHIA. In accordance with a resolution passed this day, the DIVISION ORGANNATIONS throughout the ULTY are earnestly requested to assemble in their respective ELECTION DIVISIONS, at the regular places of holding the elections (or at Such places as may be designasted by the Ward Axecutive Committee, on MONDAY EVENING, October 28th 1868, at 7% o'clock, for the purpose of THOROUGHLY ORGANIZING AND CANVASSING THEIR DIVISIONS, It has been ascertained that over \$500 REPUBLICANS FAILED TO VOIR AT THE OCTOBER ELECTION A large majo by of these CARELESS REPUBLICANS can be induced to come to the porise and voic for the RANT AND COLFAX, if the division organizations attend promptly to this duty.

By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President,
JOHN L. WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President,

JOHN L. WILL. A. M. WALFINSHAW. Secretaries.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN ORDER No. 18.

ORDER No. 18.

1. The Club will assemble at headquarters MON-DAY, October 25 1868 at 7 o'clock P. M. to proceed to Camden. N. J., to take part in the GRAND TORCHLIGHT DEMONSTRATION FOR GRAND, COLFAX, AND THE WHOLE RESUBLIOAN TICKET.

By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal. EZRA LUKENS, Assistant Marshals.

T. E. N. T. H. W. A. R. D. GRANT AND COLFAX.

Agreeably to the call of the Republican City Executive Committee, the citizens of it e Tenth ward will essemble in their respective Election Divisions on MO. DAY EVENING, October 26, at 7% o'clock, for

of thoroughly organizing the purpose of thoroughly organizing the Divi Associations.

1st Division, at No. 141 N. Ninth street.

2d Div., N. W corner Ninth and Cherry streets,
2d Div., S. W. corner Eleventh and Vine streets,
4th Div., S. W. corner Eleventh and Race streets,
5th Div., N. E corner Broad and Race streets,
5th Div., Rece street below Sixteenth,
7th Div., S. W. corner Sixteenth and Cherry street

5th Div., N. E. corner Broad and Race stress.
5th Div., Race street, below Sixteenth,
7th Div., S. W. corner Sixteeath and Cherry streets.
8th Div., N. W. cor, Twenty first and Tower streets.
9th Div., S. W. cor, Twenty second and Vine streets.
9th Div., S. W. cor, Twenty second and Vine streets.
HEN XY C. HOWELL, President,

PIANOS.

JOSEPH COOPER, Secretary

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND BROS.'. No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 81 tf STECK & CO.'S AND HAFNES
FIFT SEROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON &
HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

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#### CIGAR NOTICE.

Particular attention invited to our choice stock of CIGARS, comprising leading Imported Brands and Fuguet's "Mariana Rita," and ' Fra Diavolo" brands. These fine Philadelphia-made Cigars are proving standard articles, by reason of the'r intrinsic merits and moderate prices. Smokers who have not made their acquaintance, or fairly tried them, should do so now. Sold in original packages at lowest figures.

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D H. MUNDY, Agent. 10 26 2trp

FOR SALE.

CHESTER COUNTY FARM.-WILL BE soid at Public sale, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock a farm of 37 arres, situate partly in the co ough of Phoenixville. Said farm has a town lot value, and is well adapted to growing vegetables; stone dwelling-house, atone barn, waconhouse, etc. The owner has removed to New York; therefore wants to sell.

A good opportunity for profitable investment, One-haif the purchase money can remain secured. Conditions at sale, by E. F. PENNYPACKER, Agent for C. H. Garden,

FINE ARTS.

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VITI BROS. (late Vito Viti & Sous), Importers of Italian Carrara Marbie Monumental Statuary, Urns, Monuments, Fountains, Parior and Garden Statuary, French Composition and Real Bronge Groupes and Figures, Finest Parisian Ormolu and Gilt 21-day Clocks, Bisquet Figures, Alabaster Graaments and Statuary, etc., etc. Particular attention given to special

importation of Marble Statuary of all cescriptions; and having direct correspondence with the principal studies of italy, enables them to import at the lowest rates. Designs of all Monumental objects of art can be seen at their office. No. 149 South FRONT Street, above WALNUT.

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LACES, HATS.

FLOWERS. BONNET FEATHERS. FRAMI

To which I would kindly oall the attention JULIUS SICHEL

No. N7 N. EIGHTH Street. P. S .- No trouble to show goods. TEMPLE OF FASHIOI

MRS. M. A. BINDER. NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET. IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Just received, Frir ges, Gimps, Satins, Velvat Trimming, Riboons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread Gulpure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Colars, Eets and Barbes, Confiners, Hacukerchiels White Walsis, Berthas, Chemisettes.

French, Scatch, and Hamourg Edgings and Insertings, Choice patterns, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Brida Vells and Wrestbs, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares. tions and small wares.

Dress and Coak Making in all their departments.

Bridai orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling cutties and other transient work completed at a lew hours' notice, at such rates as can not fall to please.

923 wind2t

E. GILL. NO. 720 ARCH STREET. MILLINERY GOODS at wholesale and retail.

BONNETS ready-made and made to order. HATS, various shares, trimmed and untrim DRY GOODS.

STEEL & SON Would call particular attention to their stock of FINE LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.

Black Cloaking Velvets, \$9.
Black Cloaking Velvets, \$10.
Black Cloaking Velvets, \$12.
Black Cloaking Velvets, \$14.
Black Cloaking Velvets, \$18.
Black Cloaking Velvets, \$18.
Black Cloaking Velvets, \$20.
Black Cloaking Velvets, \$21.
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